## **Supplementary Information**

## The Pt/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>-CNS catalyst via in-situ synthesis process with excellent performance for methanol electrocatalytic oxidation reaction

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## **Preparation of carbon nanosheets:**

The anhydrous sodium carbonate powder is used as the hard template, and the carbon nanosheets are prepared by the chemical vapor deposition method. First, the Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> powder is put into a ceramic boat, and the boat is placed in a tube furnace. The Ar was then passed into the tube furnace. The heating furnace is heated to 700 °C at a heating rate of 10 °C/min. Hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) and acetylene (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>) with a flow ratio of 5:1 are introduced into the furnace to deposit carbon nanosheets. The deposition reaction was maintained for 40 minutes, and then the furnace was naturally cooled to room temperature in an Ar-H<sub>2</sub> environment. The deposited product was washed with deionized water. Finally, powdered carbon nanosheets were obtained by drying the product at 80 °C for 24 hours.

## **Activity calculation process**

Specific activity  $(mA/cm^2)$  values were calculated from the effective area of the electrode  $(cm^2)$  and the measured current I (mA):

Specific activity = current density = I/V

Mass activity  $(mA/mg_{Pt})$  values were calculated from the electrocatalyst loading m (mg) and the measured current density j  $(mA/cm^2)$ :

Mass activity = j/m



Fig. S1 XPS survey spectra of Pt/IS-g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>-CNS, Pt/MS-g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>-CNS and Pt/CNS.



Fig.S2 The XRD patterns of Pt/IS-g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>-CNS, g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and CNS.

Samples	C at.%	N at.%	O at.%	Pt at.%
Pt/IS-g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> -CNS	90.09	3.57	5.31	1.02
Pt/MS-g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> -CNS	90.36	2.89	5.62	1.13
Pt/CNS	93.18		5.58	1.24

Table S1 XPS elemental analysis of  $Pt/g-C_3N_4$ -CNS samples.